

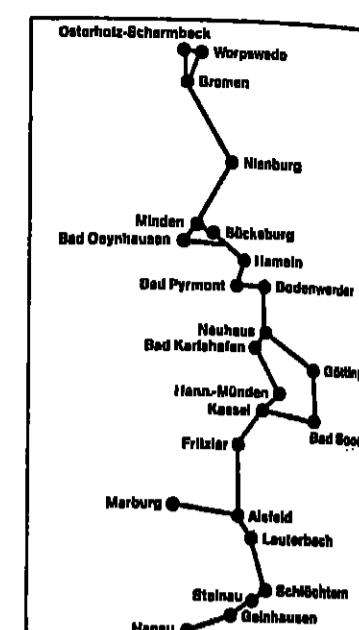
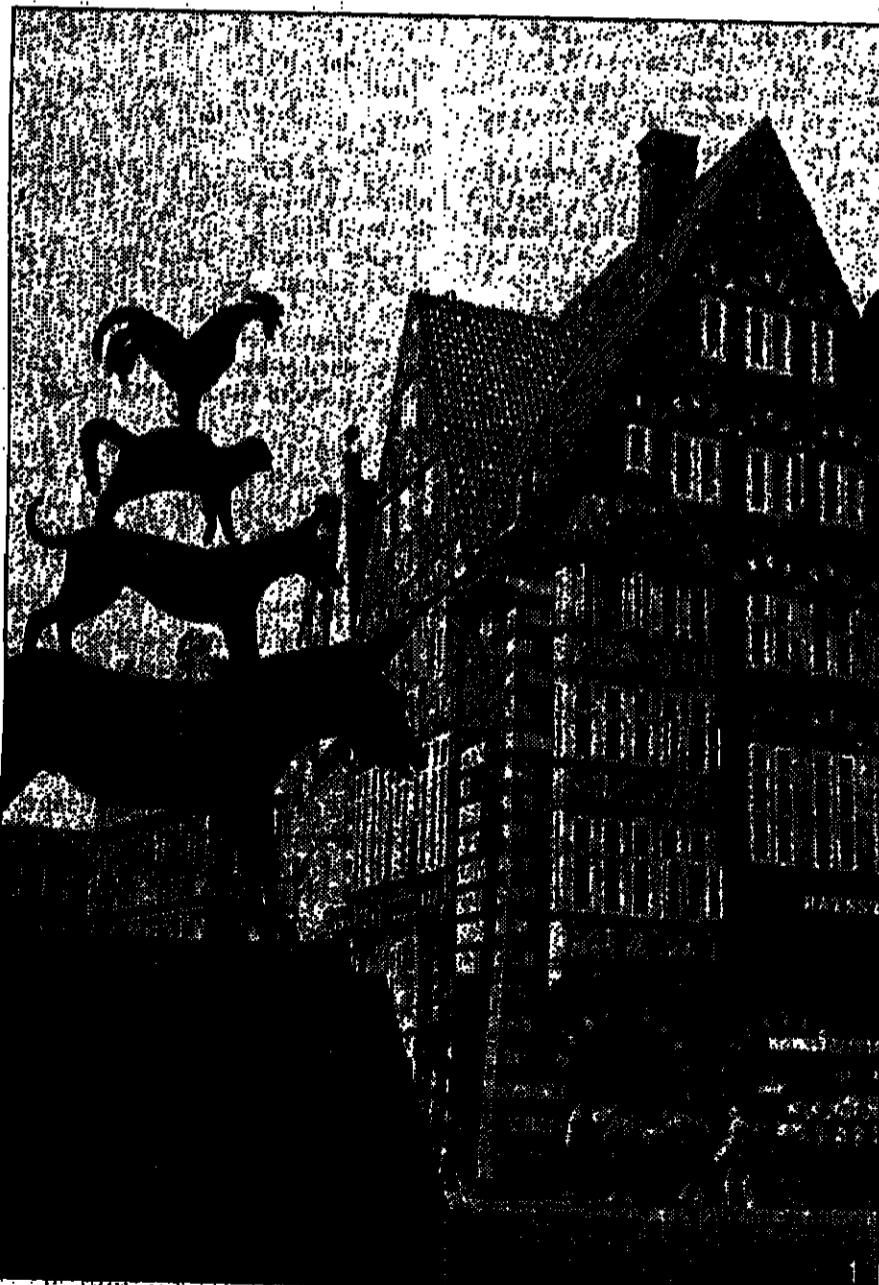
# Routes to tour in Germany

## The German Fairy Tale Route

German roads will get you there — even if nostalgia is your destination. On your next visit why not call to mind those halcyon childhood days when your mother or father told you fairy tales, maybe German ones? The surroundings in which our great fairy tale writers lived or the scenes in which the tales themselves were set will make their meaning even clearer and show you that many are based on a fairly realistic background.

On a tour from Hanau, near Frankfurt, where the Brothers Grimm were born, to Bremen, where the Town Band (consisting of a donkey, a dog, a cat and a cockerel) played such dreadful music that it put even robbers to flight, you will enjoy the varying kinds of countryside. And do stop over at Bodenwerder. That was where Baron Münchhausen told his breathtaking lies.

Visit Germany and let the Fairy Tale Route be your guide.



- 1 Bremen
- 2 Bodenwerder, home of Münchhausen
- 3 Hanau, birthplace of the Brothers Grimm
- 4 Alsfeld

DZT DEUTSCHE ZENTRUM  
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## Gromyko in Bonn for talks with Kohl

Brezhnev's death has reactivated East-West diplomacy. His successor, Yuri Andropov, is worth talking with, and this is a view President Reagan will no doubt share.

America will soon be preparing for next year's Presidential elections and Mr Reagan is sure to feel a summit meeting with the new Soviet leader will be useful for domestic consumption.

This should reassure Western Europeans worried about the trend in relations between Moscow and Washington.

Mr Gromyko's visit to Bonn started the ball rolling. Within a single week Moscow kept its options open regardless who wins at the polls in the March general election.

The Soviet government has clearly held its fire on Christian Democratic Bonn Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

Yield days before Mr Gromyko's visit it gave the Opposition leader and Social Democratic Shadow Chancellor Hans-Jochen Vogel a sterling welcome in Moscow.

Herr Vogel in Moscow was clearly manoeuvring. The Kremlin lent him every encouragement without going so far as to snub the current Bonn government.

### IN THIS ISSUE

GENERAL ELECTION  
Credibility is Helmut Kohl's strong point

Page 3

POLITICS  
Hans-Jochen Vogel does well in Washington

Page 4

INDUSTRY  
Steelmaker Willy Korf calls in receiver

Page 7

RELIGION  
Luther and the Reformation — 500 years ago and now

Page 11

Arms cooperation with the United States has always been a sore point with Bonn Defence Ministers. None has succeeded in selling America even a single complete weapon system.

US politicians may have made declarations of intent to take arms cooperation seriously as a two-way traffic and buy European equipment for the US armed forces. But these fine words have invariably gone to naught under pressure from the US arms lobby.

In return for heavy Bundeswehr buys in the United States all that has been sold to the US armed forces is parts, machine tools, telecommunications equipment and the like.

Even this trickle is now to be brought to a halt by the Congressional ban on cooperation.

If the United States rules out all orders in return, be they ever so symbolic, Herr Wörner will find it difficult to persuade the Bundestag to approve arms purchases from America.



Foreign Minister Genscher welcoming Mr Gromyko to Bonn  
(Photo: Sven Simon)

## Arms control and the man

When the Bonn correspondent of the New York Times, John Vinocur, was posted to Paris his parting shot was a précis of his experiences in Germany.

One of his jibes at the Germans in a critical essay was that where America was concerned they tended to be notorious name-droppers.

Politically interested Germans may well list people they know in the United States but Mr Vinocur fails to realise that Germans are bound to be keen to know who thinks about them and contributes toward policy decisions on Germany in America.

US officials concerned with Germany and Central Europe may be a minor aspect of German-American ties, but here in Germany importance is attached to it.

Names such as those encountered among US arms control diplomats, Rostow, Staur, Nitze and Rowny for instance, have long been firmly established.

They are all experienced men. All know their Central Europe; it is where they hail from ancestrally. None of them can be suspected of harbouring illusions about the Soviet Union.

The men who will take over from them are half-heir age and from a generation that can be statistically shown to have very little idea of Europe.

They may be anti-communist in outlook but their views will thus not be as finely graduated as would be desirable for conducting negotiations.

So it is hardly surprising that the enforced resignation of Gene Rostow has not been well received in the European Press.

The real reasons why he resigned are unclear. Senate right-wingers are known to have played a part with their suspi-

*Continued on page 2*

## Wörner upset by Congress

the purchase abroad of arms and equipment containing special metals.

Bonn Defence Minister Manfred Wörner is deeply disappointed and has harshly criticised the Congress decision.

He will have been thinking less in terms of the low level of current arms trading than of the virtual ban on future cooperation.

If the United States rules out all orders in return, be they ever so symbolic, Herr Wörner will find it difficult to persuade the Bundestag to approve arms purchases from America.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 15 January 1983)

**WORLD AFFAIRS****Nato must live with its contradictions**

**P**resident Reagan suspects that Warsaw Pact disarmament proposals outlined in the Prague Declaration are at least partly intended to sow the seeds of dissension between America and its allies in Western Europe.

So he is sending his Vice-President, George Bush, on a tour of Europe to show he feels close consultations with his Nato partners are a cornerstone of the Atlantic alliance.

Has the penny dropped in the White House? Dissension does not need first to be sown; it has long luxuriated, and partly because of far too much unpremeditated talk by leading members of the Reagan administration.

Like members of the Carter administration, they have said much that has had a serious bearing on the entire North Atlantic pact without having been dealt with beforehand in consultations with fellow-members of Nato.

It is clear that the forthright talk of a Brezhnev or a Weinberger, to name a particularly noteworthy hardliner in each of the two administrations, is bound to give rise to mistrust in Europe.

For geographical reasons alone there is a much more vital interest in coexistence and detente on this side of the Atlantic than in the United States, especially the west coast that is home to Mr Reagan and most of his associates.

A few months ago even the Nato C-in-C in Europe, General Bernard Rogers, voiced alarm about the initially shrill and militant tone of foreign policy rhetoric as used in Washington, and General Rogers is an American himself.

Yet even if leading Americans were in future to sound a note of greater moderation and to show signs of readiness and ability to compromise at the Geneva missile talks the tension and irritation that are so often apparent in dealings between Western Europe and its superpower these days would be no means have been eliminated.

Misunderstandings are too deep-seated on both sides, and clashes no-one would have dreamt of in 1949, when Nato was set up, have grown too serious.

Back in 1949 the Cold War ensured that the fronts were clear, while the absolute nuclear superiority enjoyed by the United States ensured a feeling of security that was totally unproblematic.

Besides, the Europeans in their war-torn countries felt it was a matter of course to allow the Americans the leading role.

They were economically powerful and, as Marshall aid clearly showed, willing to lend a helping hand.

Nowadays a sense of economic rivalry has emerged, intensified by the general crisis, and keywords such as steel and grain are all that need be said to illustrate how the Nato countries are competing for sales markets.

By trying to impose an embargo on the Soviet gas pipeline deal with Western Europe the White House has even succeeded in impressing on the Europeans their common interests.

Clashes such as these stick out a mile, but the alliance is burdened no less heavily on both sides of the Atlantic by mu-

tual prejudice, with the Reagan administration merely making matters worse.

Europeans have long tended somewhat disparagingly to look down on the Americans as lacking in civilisation and being too brash and given to using their elbows.

US budget planning aimed at thoroughly stripping welfare spending to boost military expenditure was all that was needed!

At the same time the average American, who as a rule is poorly briefed on world affairs, tends to see Western Europe increasingly as a gang of untrustworthy neutralists.

This view may have been amended since the appearance on the US domestic scene of an increasingly powerful nuclear freeze movement (at least among supporters of the freeze movement).

A further factor is that since the withdrawal from former colonial possessions and interests by Britain and France it has been increasingly up to the United States to assume the role of world policeman and take up cudgels against Soviet tendencies toward aggression.

So Elliot P. Cohen of Harvard says Nato is in a state of permanent crisis that seems sure to mean the end of the pact in its present structure sooner or later.

The treatment he recommends in an article printed simultaneously in *Foreign Affairs* and *Europa-Archiv* is for America, while maintaining its nuclear presence in Europe, to drastically thin out its troop strength on this side of the Atlantic.

That would enable the Americans to make troops available for boosting US commitments outside Nato's operational area.

He does not even rule out a helping hand from Washington in setting up Anglo-German or Anglo-French forces equipped with medium-range missiles.

But this would presuppose that Western Europe took its defence into its own hands at last.

These are ideas this writer feels are more likely to heighten the Atlantic dilemma than to resolve it.

Nato will have to live with its contradictions until such time as its members succeed in striking a common balance between military firmness and political flexibility.

The only way to resolve matters would be for Europeans to revert to integration and Americans to revert to moderation.

*Felix Harllee*  
(Nürberger Nachrichten, 11 January 1983)

Continued from page 1  
cions that the State Department is not sound enough on principles.

They were certainly to blame for the refusal to approve Mr Grey as Mr Rose's deputy after his name had been put forward for nearly a year.

Secretary of State Shultz, a man in whom Europeans have confidence, says it is merely a matter of streamlining proposals made by the new Soviet leader, Mr Andropov, and the Warsaw Pact.

Herr Genscher has embarked on what might be termed a fog-clearing campaign in the security policy sector, especially in connection with talk of a treaty renouncing the use of force between Nato and the Warsaw Pact.

The value of any such treaty would be strictly limited, as an initiative launched by Otto von Habsburg, the German CSU Euro-MP, has shown at Strasbourg.

Germany would be unlikely to devote much thought to US government appointments were it not that so much depended on them for their country.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung  
für Deutschland, 15 January 1983)

**Genscher backs EEC security concept at Strasbourg**

If we want to remain Germans, Italians, British or French, we will have to decide in time to become Europeans, Franz Josef Strauss wrote many years ago.

It was a view shared by Konrad Adenauer and reiterated in Bonn Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher's inaugural speech to the European Assembly in Strasbourg as chairman of the EEC Council of Ministers.

Herr Genscher dealt at length with the aim of a common security policy in this light.

"More depends on the success of this process of European integration than living standards," he said. "The future of our basic political order is at stake."

This reaffirmation of Bonn's commitment to the European idea was widely welcomed by the 434 elected Euro-MPs from the 10 Common Market countries.

British MEPs, Tories especially, of course, but Labour men too, wished Herr Genscher all the best, as chairman of the Council of Ministers for the first half of this year.

Even Rudi Arndt, a Social Democratic Euro-MP from Frankfurt, assured him of the support of the Socialist group at Strasbourg.

Herr Arndt was unable to resist the temptation to engage in a little election campaigning for German domestic consumption before offering Herr Genscher Socialist support.

At a time when there are differences of emphasis between America and Europe on security policy issues such as the Siberian gas pipeline contract or economic sanctions against the East, there must be no doubts as to Bonn's continued earnest on ties with the West.

Herr Genscher took good care to forestall any such impression with his statement:

He also said that "strong and united Europe that clearly and constructively sees to its own interests in the alliance" would be a valuable and predictable partner for the United States during his chairmanship of the EEC.

It was worth noting, although scant notice was paid to it by the general public, that Herr Genscher as chairman of the European Community made a number of statements on security policy.

They were statements that must, by and large, have met with the approval of the other nine Common Market countries, otherwise he would not have been able to make them as chairman of the Council of Ministers.

They amounted to initial answers to the disarmament and arms control proposals made by the new Soviet leader, Mr Andropov, and the Warsaw Pact.

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(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung  
für Deutschland, 15 January 1983)

**GENERAL ELECTION****Credibility is Helmut Kohl's strong point**

such early elections at the inopportune moment of a winter of recession has caused a great deal of confusion in the CDU camp.

But the campaign strategists have sound arguments with which to back up the decision. And if world opinion is anything to go by, it would have been unwise of Kohl to have cancelled the poll for whatever reason.

For no other Chancellor has a bouncy personality make-up spelled the same moral obligation.

Self-discipline that demands more from oneself than from others, a hallmark of liberal conservatism, is an essential part of idealism's heritage, even at the risk of having to pay a prohibitive price to a misguided and not always perceptive public opinion.

Those who ridicule the willingness to take such a risk as amateurish nevertheless subconsciously realise the psychological effectiveness of such an attitude.

What Kohl will be doing is essential to find these qualities. The journey takes us beyond Adenauer's republic that was struggling to find a suitable place in the fabric of things.

We have to journey beyond the Nazi regime (that dishonoured and crushed the best qualities of German bourgeoisie) and even beyond Weimar, an intellectualised and essentially non-bourgeois republic.

What is it that (at least at times over the past 200 years) earns this nation sympathy in the world? even though Germany has never found it easy to make itself understood by other peoples?

Or, to put it cautiously and with a pinch of self-deprecation, what is it that the world dislikes least about us?

It is the Germany of solidity, a quality much maligned by misguided progressive elements. It is our somewhat romantic uprightness, and perhaps also our rather well-read, somewhat priggish bourgeoisie.

Only such a Germany can hope to overcome its social decay and gain the confidence of the West, something the Federal Republic of Germany has been striving for with less than unqualified success.

Germany forfeited much of its credibility in the last years of the Schmidt era, particularly in the United States. And credibility at home and abroad is Helmut Kohl's most important asset. He would be a 'honesty' if he were not credible and if he did not convey the certainty that he will always remain so. It is no coincidence that he got to where he is now. His future will depend on whether or not the electorate is imaginative enough to recognise that Helmut Kohl, who has always regarded himself (and repeatedly said in public) as a middle class man of people, did not exactly seem the person to convey the German to the world.

The point is that the Germans have always found it difficult to pinpoint which of their qualities are seen as attractive and which are regarded as repellent.

This is the more surprising consideration that Helmut Kohl, who has always regarded himself (and repeatedly said in public) as a middle class man of people, did not exactly seem the person to convey the German to the world.

The hidden motive force behind his rise, a rise that took time and had its setbacks. But less than two months before the election, Germany goes to the polls in March it is still far removed from such a realisation. The decision to call

**All parties poised for campaign**

Even before the President actually dissolved the Bundestag, the parties had named most of their constituency candidates, laid their campaign strategies and started a campaign about the campaign.

All parties will have to cope with an unaccustomed 'winter' campaign. Another unaccustomed feature lies in the fact that the CSU is now also trying to project a "national" rather than purely Bavarian image.

But the CSU's cohesion in matters of manpower showed some cracks as it began its closed-door conference in Bad Kreuznach on 7 January.

The FDP's campaign kicked off with the party's traditional 6 January meeting in Stuttgart and a press conference by FDP Secretary-General Irmgard Adam-Schwartz.

The SPD will hold its campaign congress in Dortmund on 21 January when Shadow Chancellor Hans-Jochen Vogel has returned from his visits to Washington and Moscow.

All parties will have less money to spend than in 1980, though the FDP has already announced that it would not be "tight-fisted" since its parliamentary survival is at stake.

The SPD wants to spend only half the 1980 amount; and CDU general secretary Helmut Geissler has announced that his party will make do with DMR 29.8m. This is DMR 8m less than in 1980, which is to be offset by the advantage of being the party in power.

The CDU's main slogan will be "Work, Peace, Future — Together We'll Make It." Its campaign will be launched by a rally in Ludwigshafen to be addressed by leader Helmut Kohl and general secretary Geissler.

The first CDU advertisements hit the press on 10 January, and the first posters will be out on the 15th.

The pivotal point of the campaign is Kohl himself. The slogan here is: "This Chancellor Spells Confidence."

The slogan with which the CDU has homed in on the SPD is: "Unemployment, Debts, Bankruptcies — Not SPD Again."

But apart from using the media, the CDU also wants to step up personal discussions with its members and followers.

Like the SPD, the CDU will publish three topical campaign papers to reach every household (circulation 25 million).

Meanwhile, the campaign itself has become a campaign issue with the SPD going to the Constitutional Court in a bid to establish that the CDU has used government funds to promote its image in official government public relations work.

The CDU, on the other hand, accuses the SPD of rejecting a fair play agreement because it refuses to keep its campaign within a businesslike framework.

The fact is that all four Bundestag parties have welcomed a campaign agreement, though the SPD has rejected an arbitration committee similar to that of 1980, arguing that issues brought before the committee only added publicity to the defendant's case.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 7 January 1983)



President Reagan and Chancellor Kohl at the White House  
(Photo: Poly-Press)

**POLITICS**

## Hans-Jochen Vogel does well in Washington

**O**n his visit to Washington SPD Shadow Chancellor Hans-Jochen Vogel wanted to present himself as the man who has the better answers to the questions plaguing his fellow-citizens.

As his companion on the trip and fellow-Social Democrat Hans-Jürgen Wischnewski put it: "We have become more interesting to the Americans since the Hamburg election."

He was probably right, judging by the reception accorded to Vogel and his aides Egon Bahr, Carl Friedrich von Weizsäcker and Wischnewski.

They were received by just about everybody who was anybody in Washington, from President Reagan and Secretary of State Shultz to Defence Secretary Weinberger, the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the administration's top disarmament experts.

Acting on the spur of the moment, over former Secretary of State Alexander Haig, who has always shown great interest in Germany, joined the talks at one point.

*Washington Post* writers later said they had never known such a turnout of newsmen at the press conference given by Vogel.

But the interest Washington showed in Hans-Jochen Vogel should not come as a surprise considering that, since the change of government in Bonn, Germany has been one of the few truly interesting foreign affairs topics in Europe.

The only thing that has outstripped it in reader interest has been the Bulgarian connection with the shooting of the Pope and routine reports on the marital bashes or otherwise of the British royal family.

The questions that occupy Washington's press are:

- Will the Germans swing to the left in the forthcoming election?
- Will the "Greens" take the place of the FDP as the junior coalition partner in a future Bonn government or are they not to be taken seriously as a political force?
- Was Genscher's shift from the SPD to the conservatives a lemming-like move?
- And who is this Hans-Jochen Vogel really?

Washington associates Germany's Social Democrats with such high-profile names as Helmut Schmidt and Willy Brandt, whose reputations abroad are unmatched, promoted to some extent by the fact that both speak English fluently.

Vogel's English is a great deal better than that of Chancellor Kohl. And the ever-friendly and tolerant Americans appreciate it when a foreigner makes the effort to conduct discussions and interviews in a language other than his mother tongue.

In this somewhat arduous task Vogel acquitted himself splendidly, especially considering that it was not only the language that caused him trouble but also the topics of discussion.

After all, he has so far in his political career had nothing to do with missiles. He was unable to come up with an answer to the one question that truly interested his hosts — or at least, the answer he did come up with did not satisfy them.

It was his attitude towards the de-

ployment in Germany of the new generation of intermediate range missiles later this year.

This crucial question that dominated his visit, along with the Geneva disarmament talks, could easily have distorted its perspective.

He could not even go so far as to assure the Americans that he was convinced they were seriously trying to achieve tangible results at the Geneva talks with the Soviets, thus making the deployment of the missiles redundant.

Had he done so, he would have been stripped of a very important campaign catchphrase that would clearly distinguish him from Helmut Kohl. Besides, he is not convinced of the Americans' earnestness on this score.

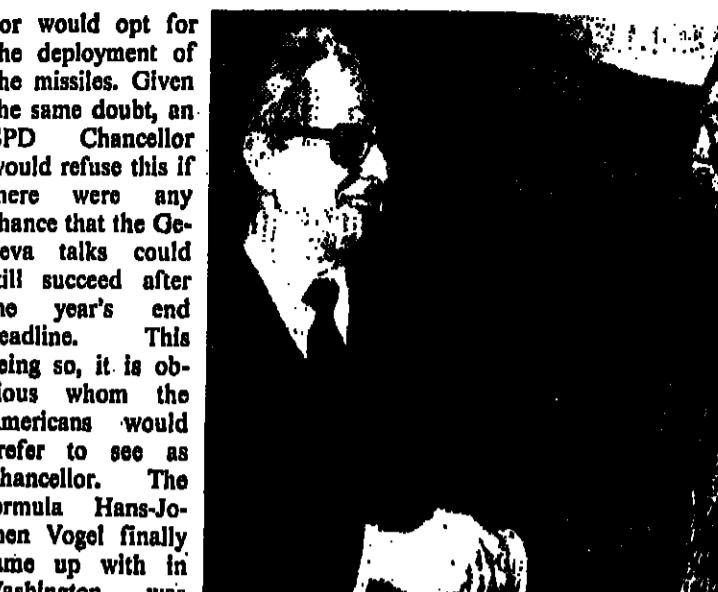
Though this has not been officially confirmed, there can be no doubt that Shultz, Weinberger and others asked Vogel whether he would follow through with his party's decision to deploy the new missiles by December should the Geneva talks break down.

In any event, giving such assurances would have run counter to his party's latest decision on the issue and probably also to his personal stance.

He was in a difficult position in Washington because his party is playing for time regarding American wishes and yet he had to bend over backwards not to offend his hosts.

It is this wait-and-see attitude on the part of the Social Democrats of the post-Schmidt era that distinguishes them from the conservatives.

Since the German Social Democrats have always been interested in maintaining contacts with the other superpower Vogel was seen as a mediator



Shadow Chancellor Vogel and Secretary of State Washington

two-track Nato decision (to deploy the missiles should talks provide no satisfactory results) in the light of the state of the Geneva negotiations in December.

That was as seen by the Americans as being in breach of the decision.

Asked whether the Americans had told Vogel bluntly that they would prefer a CDU Chancellor, one of the members of his entourage said that they had gone out of their way to avoid saying anything of this nature.

In fact, the visit was largely marked by evasive formulations. But there was also some straight talk.

The chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Charles Percy, and some of his colleagues are bound to have been interested to learn how the Opposition in Germany assesses Moscow's latest disarmament proposals.

Since the German Social Democrats have always been interested in maintaining contacts with the other superpower Vogel was seen as a mediator

## Vogel feted on visit to Moscow

the government (if it wished to be briefed).

The same applies to his talks with Prime Minister Tikhonov, with whom he discussed the more practical aspects of German-Soviet ties.

Both Andropov and Tikhonov probably told him things he was bound to be pleased to hear.

Tikhonov spoke of more mammoth business deals along the lines of the natural gas for pipelines deal. He spoke of a coal liquefaction plant and a liquid gas deal.

Andropov evidently elaborated on the missiles issue, intimating that Moscow was prepared to scrap some of its SS-20 missiles (instead of just shifting them further East).

He probably also provided some details on his proposal to keep his missiles arsenal in the European part of the Soviet Union at about the level of France's and Britain's.

The normal procedure is to put the meeting with the top Kremlin man at the end of a visit, as the icing, so to speak.

The departure from the norm lent Vogel's visit a highly political significance.

It appears that Andropov treated Vogel as if he were actually the Chancellor, but this is conjecture because Herr Vogel refused to comment on his visit before having briefed his party and

the topics of discussion.

After all, he has so far in his political career had nothing to do with missiles.

He was unable to come up with an answer to the one question that truly interested his hosts — or at least, the answer he did come up with did not satisfy them.

It was his attitude towards the de-

ployment of the missiles. Given the same doubt, an SPD Chancellor would refuse this if there were any chance that the Geneva talks could still succeed after the year's end deadline.

This being so, it is obvious whom the Americans would prefer to see as Chancellor. The formula Hans-Jochen Vogel finally came up with in Washington was that an SPD government in Bonn would review the

missiles should talks provide no satisfactory results) in the light of the state of the Geneva negotiations in December.

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**LABOUR**

## EEC survey spells out the social and health problems of shift work

Shift work is on the increase, an EEC survey shows, and partly due to union pressure for a shorter working week.

But that is by no means the only one, and the effects and ways of offsetting them are arguably more important.

Werner Merkle is a typical shift worker. His early shift is from 6 a.m. to 2 p.m., shift from 2 p.m. to 10 p.m. and night shift from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m.

He works early one week, late the next, night the third. He has been shift work for eight years and says it is killing him.

Whether you drink coffee by the gallon or beer, otherwise you just can't stand it.

He doesn't stand much chance of working from nine till five. Times hard and shift working has definitely increased in the Federal Republic of Germany of late.

The only likelihood of a respite would be if business grew so bad that shift work work.

This came after Moscow had firmly maintained that there was a proximate balance of power in Europe.

A survey by the European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions, which was set up between the two superpowers to coincide with the March general election.

Vogel now expects Washington to respond to the Soviet overtures. His hosts have taken

some say with a coy sort of look at the entire problem.

His conclusion reached is that in certain test balloons to be set up today nearly four million, or two in 10, work shifts.

A major reason for the increase is to have been shorter working hours

such occasions in terms of prototypic shift workers, whose working week

is 16 per cent shorter during the

period reviewed.

There was also Justice Minister Nikolai Rastorguyev, the mayor of Moscow, the Soviet ambassador to Bonn, Vasilii Kostandov, and a number of other high officials.

Up till then the political situation was still reasonably stable. In the May 1929 Reichstag elections political extremists were mere also-rans at either end of the political spectrum.

The Nazis polled only 2.6 per cent.

But their support grew as unemployment spread.

By 1930 Hitler's party polled 18 per cent, and nearly one voter in three opted for either the Nazis or the Communists. In 1931 unemployment averaged four and a half million.

In the next general election, held in July 1932, the Nazis emerged as the largest party in the Reichstag. A majority of the electorate voted for either them or the Communists.

In January 1933 unemployment peaked and the Weimar Republic collapsed.

Once the Third Reich too was over and people set about rebuilding a democratic state in Germany the fear of unemployment remained very real, as sociologists showed time and again.

It was not just because unemployment was alarmingly high just after the Federal Republic of Germany was pro-

claimed.

Job security held pride of place over all other considerations among the working population even in the economic miracle years that followed, when unemployment declined steadily as time went by and the number of vacancies increased, heralding full employment.

A safe job outweighed everything else, including higher pay prospects. It

when tests were conducted during the early shift.

As for the "cost" of recovering from a night shift, that is a bill each worker pays individually. Shift workers say they spend much of their leisure time recovering from work.

More frequent sickness or early retirement cost hard cash, but the cost is met by society as a whole via health insurance and pension funds.

Companies pay their contribution toward social security schemes, but they are not in a position to assess the cost to any great extent from their balance sheets, the survey says.

So the foundation suggests setting up a health care system toward which companies contribute in relation to the made of it by their staff.

Managements would then, it feels, be duty bound to improve medical care and working conditions; they would also be able to justify this interest to their shareholders.

The foundation is well aware that night work cannot be abolished in all walks of life, but it strongly recommends cutting it to a minimum between 11 p.m. and 6 a.m.

These are working hours for two and a half million people in the Federal Republic of Germany at any given time.

The detrimental effect of working irregular hours and its repercussions on health and social life could be partly offset, the survey says, by:

- using extra staff during shift work;
- early retirement;
- shorter working hours;
- and reducing shift work to a limited number of years in one's working life.

Michael Petzold  
(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 12 January 1983)

Not for 50 years has unemployment in Germany been as high as last November, when 2,038,000 people were registered as out of work.

The international economic crisis is taking its toll just as it did in the late 1920s when, in November 1929, unemployment in Germany first topped two million.

Up till then the political situation was still reasonably stable. In the May 1929 Reichstag elections political extremists were mere also-rans at either end of the political spectrum.

The Nazis polled only 2.6 per cent. But their support grew as unemployment spread.

By 1930 Hitler's party polled 18 per cent, and nearly one voter in three opted for either the Nazis or the Communists. In 1931 unemployment averaged four and a half million.

So it is surprising how slight the reaction is so far to the return of unemployment.

In 1975, for the first time in 20 years, unemployment averaged over a million again. There was a slight improvement at the end of the 1970s but it was only temporary.

High birth-rate years are now hitting a labour market already depressed by the general economic recession. That is the position in the 1980s.

A growth rate of between five and six per cent would be needed to return to full employment. In current conditions that seems virtually inconceivable.

Coping with this particular crisis is the foremost task politicians face, and *Rationalisierung, Krise, Arbeiter*, a survey by Michael Schumann, merits special attention.

Schumann is one of Germany's leading industrial sociologists and head of the Sociological Research Institute, Göttingen.

He and his associates set out in the mid-1970s to study humanisation of the

working world in the shipbuilding industry.

Their aim was to probe changes in industrial work from the viewpoint of both capital, in other words the management and labour, both as individuals and as producers.

The brief alone is interesting enough. The reader is given a detailed analysis of approaches to rationalisation in two shipyards that sought to solve their difficulties in different ways.

There is then an intelligent look at the consequences of rationalisation

from the viewpoint of shipyard workers. Growing mastery of the production process leads to a reduction in physical and mental demands on the work force, but it also opens up unprecedented opportunities of boosting productivity.

This pressure as a rule more than offsets the advantages of the technical revolution at work. Many workers claim from experience that technical and organisational change at work runs counter to their interests.

So they do not expect much to come of policies aimed at humanising the working world.

The Göttingen sociologists probed not only the crisis of humanisation; in 1977 and 1978 they unwittingly witnessed

Continued on page 7

**G**ermany's economic expectations for 1983 are modest. This is due in part to widespread uncertainty over the outcome of the March general election, an uncertainty that is delaying investment.

Even so, a number of German firms ordered capital goods such as machinery, cranes and so on before the year's end to benefit from the ten-per-cent government investment subsidy.

But many of these orders stipulate that they can be cancelled after the March elections.

Companies that have long been operating below capacity and are in the red as a result are hanging on, hoping for better days.

Some major corporations, like Arbed Saarstahl, are kept going with government assistance.

As an experienced banker recently put it, the general election will mark the moment of truth.

It is certain that there will be more insolvencies and that more jobs will be lost if things don't improve soon.

The predictions of professional forecasters are gloomy. They all anticipate a further decline in GNP of between 0.5 and 2 per cent.

But it must be borne in mind that our starting position is extremely poor. The new Bonn government took over at a point where only the reverse gear was still operational.

The country guzzled ever more fuel in the form of public debt and sped into recession at ever-increasing speed.

Still, the overall conditions for an upturn have improved. Fiscal policy has charted the right course towards putting Federal finances back on an even keel.

Even though balancing public sector budgets, especially welfare spending, is

## ECONOMY

# Prospects promising but investors wait and see

likely to take a decade, Bonn has at least begun to restructure government spending in terms of less consumption and more investment.

The positive effects of the new fiscal policy on the money market are already in evidence.

On the other hand, the public discussion about a possible increase of the maximum rate of income tax from 56 to 60 per cent naturally dampens the prospects of an upswing.

The conservatives should stick to the recommendations they made while in opposition and provide more social and economic justice than they were a year ago. Interest rates have gone down markedly, helping primarily the construction industry.

Conditions for an upturn are more favourable now than they were a year ago. Interest rates have gone down markedly, helping primarily the construction industry.

Here, the reduction of child allowances marks a first, though much too timid step. Another must is to reform the tax system as soon as possible.

A new and sustained economic upturn will depend on a lasting improvement of the framework conditions for business.

The Bonn government has already taken a few steps in the right direction aimed at revitalising the economy, reducing unemployment and balancing the budget.

But where are the politicians willing

to cross-the country and explain the new policy to the people?

Instead of going to the people, the Bonn government keeps talking things into the ground to the point where much of what it plans becomes unintelligible to the citizen, like the liberalisation of the rent laws and relief from local taxes.

Opposition slogans like "Distributing Wealth from the Poor to the Rich" only sow uncertainty among workers and consumers. The same applies to the constant and confusing discussion about new tax rates.

Part of the text went roughly like this: "Dear friend Willy, whatever your age, you'll always be making steel."

The draft report, which sets final at this stage, forecasts growth for 1983 and an inflation rate of four per cent. This largely celebrated its 25th anniversary, Lothar Balle, Baden-Württemberg Prime Minister, said Korf's recipe for success against 1982.

If the Ministry follows its plan for the report with its projected growth, prices and employment economic institutes will be coming 14 January.

This will be followed a few days by separate consultations with representatives of labour and management.

Due to his campaign in Moscow was that he was going to talk Economic Affairs Minister Lambdorff is likely to have said. But the treatment given to Vogel by Otto Schleicht makes it obvious that the Russians would prefer to see a Social Democratic party.

A public sector economic government at the helm in Bonn, consisting of representatives of the Hans-Joachim Vogel's assurances, would continue the policies of central, state and municipal government to coordinate spending plans and Schmidt must also have been pleasing to the Kremlin leaders.

Due to the marked economic improvement in the third quarter of last year, likely to close with a 1.5 per cent increase in the intermediate range US missiles.

His preference is, in a nutshell: "Retention of existing weapons rather than deployment of new ones."

This sounds like a departure from President Reagan's idea of a zero option and a return to the formula Willy

therefore contains a clear growth forecast in the second half of the year to Moscow.

Ministry experts base their Hans-Joachim Vogel told journalists optimistic assessment on the fact that he was more hopeful at the end of his Moscow visit than at its start. He said that the visit had strengthened

At first it seemed as if the Moscow's hope that the centre-right government in Bonn was just an interlude.

Edward Neumayer

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 13 January 1983)

## INDUSTRY

# Poised for upswing, Bonn says

The Bonn Economic Affairs

of Industrie und Handel, the

reached its nadir towards the

1982 and is now poised for an

Both the influx of orders seen as early indicators, and a

brighter outlook of the

community seem to indicate the

Ministry economists say.

Even so, the Ministry's annual

report (likely to be released

January) will probably

wax lyrical in a poem he wrote to

change in GNP (adjusted for

Willy Korf's 50th birthday).

Only a few years ago, on 13 August

1979, Saudi Arabia's Minister of Indus-

try

the Great) is making an all-out bid to

salvage his empire.

Korf, a keen pilot who owns two ex-

cutive jets, now has to make an emer-

gency landing, after two decades of

soaring. It is too early to tell whether

he'll crash or not.

Following the parent company's ap-

plication for a court receiver, Badische

Stahlwerke in Kehl, one of the pillars of

the empire, has now taken the same

step.

It was in Kehl that Korf began his

entrepreneurial career in 1950; and be-

fore long he had the established steel

magnates of the Ruhr shaking in their

boots.

Korf's golden decade was during the

boom years from 1965 to 1975.

His breakthrough came in the late 1960s when he obtained the licence for a new steel production technique, the Midrex direct reduction process that made it possible to bypass costly blast furnaces in steel production.

Even in the past few months, as Eu-

rope's steel industry was reeling under

the impact of losses, he still managed to

undercut his competitors, apparently

without regard for the losses he himself

sustained in the process.

Since the Korf group is privately

owned and does not have to disclose its

balance sheets, little is known about its

actual financial position.

But putting two and two together, it

would seem unlikely that he could have

made much in the way of profits since

1974 when the European steel crisis set in.

All in all, his steel division seems to

have sustained losses of about DM70m.

On top of this are the losses of his

mechanical engineering division.

This is probably offset to some extent by profits in the lucrative plant con-

struction business which Korf operates in partnership with Austria's state-owned Voest-Alpine. But nobody knows whether the gains here will be enough to pull the group out of the mire.

Korf, father of two, is equally fond of grand parades and grand words. Essentially a tough go-getter, he subscribes more to classical liberalism than to the social market economy.

Many a bottle of champagne is likely to have been drunk in celebration by his competitors when news was received on 7 January that Korf had to ask the court to protect him from his creditors.

The fact that this coincided with the last meeting in Düsseldorf of a government-appointed panel of three experts to hammer out a plan that would put the steel industry back on an even keel might or might not be pure chance.

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boom years from 1965 to 1975.

His breakthrough came in the late 1960s when he obtained the licence for a new steel production technique, the Midrex direct reduction process that made it possible to bypass costly blast furnaces in steel production.

In 1969 Korf built his first Midrex steel mill in the USA. This was followed in 1972 by a second one in Hamburg. Today, his group includes 40 plants on both sides of the Atlantic with an annual output of 20 million tons.

The three experts are Deutsche Bank's Alfred Herrhausen, Allianz Insurance's Marcus Bierlich and Veba's Günter Vogelsang.

What has happened to Korf could happen to other steelmakers as well considering the straits in which the industry finds itself.

The crisis has lasted since 1974 and cost the steelmakers billions. And despite EEC efforts at crisis management neither prices nor sales have been right since 1980.

Last summer the situation deteriorated still further although, paradoxically, nobody really knows why.

**Leonhard Spielholz**

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 12 January 1983)

concept for the new chairman: "He should be young enough to plan over a long period and to be around to make good his management mistakes."

Overbeck met this qualification in an exemplary fashion. Under his management the former coal and steel company developed into the world's largest maker of steel pipes, gearing steel production entirely to pipe requirements.

It was also under his management that Mannesmann diversified in a big way, going into plant and machinery (Demag) and hydraulics (Rexroth).

This has helped to equalise within one company the differences in performance of various branches of industry and has ensured that the 185,000 Mannesmann stockholders were paid healthy dividends.

This road is to be continued by developing Mannesmann into what can best be summed up as a technology concern.

At a point already past the zenith of his career, Overbeck went into communications and information technology by buying an additional sales potential of DM2.5bn, one-sixth of group sales.

Asked whether labour co-determination in coal and steel, which he had courage enough to criticise publicly, had hampered him, Egon Overbeck said:

"Not so far as the final results were concerned; but it would certainly have been easier to achieve these results without it."

**J. Gehlhoff**

(Die Welt, 10 January 1983)



Willy Korf

(Photo: Wolf Prenger)

steel part of the group (excluding plant construction) owns only 13.5 per cent of its assets outright; too much to die and too little to live on.

Germany's steel industry with its payroll of 250,000 now pins its hopes on Bonn and the rescue plan to be presented by the panel of three. In all likelihood, Korf will figure in their scheme of things.

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**JUSTICE****Nazi trials still pose problems****Süddeutsche Zeitung**

Dortmund public prosecutor Hermann Weissing, whose job is to prepare and conduct trials of Nazi war crime suspects, is not a man to be envied.

A case that has been under investigation for a quarter of a century was closed but for yet another appeal just before Christmas.

In many ways it is typical of his work. It has certainly put him as the prosecution counsel on the spot.

Wilhelm Westerheide, 73, and Johanna Zelle, 63, were accused of murder in a ghetto in the German-occupied Ukraine in 1942.

In the first court, in Bielefeld, they were found not guilty. Weissing appealed to the Supreme Court in Karlsruhe, which ordered a retrial.

At the second trial, in Dortmund, Weissing himself had to ask for the charges to be dropped because, he felt, they no longer held water.

Yet when the second court found in favour of the accused Weissing lodged a further appeal, allegedly having been advised to do so by the Justice Ministry and the Foreign Office.

He is perfectly at home in the legal routine such cases involve, but the proceedings against Herr Westerheide and Frau Zelle have given him no joy whatever.

In his job he often has the feeling that someone who is definitely guilty has got off scot-free. "It was him alright," he thinks.

But he reminds himself that sentences such as these were nine points of the law in the Third Reich and it is infinitely better to abide by the law as it stands.

Even so, there are times such as during the case under review when, after months of evidence and cross-examination, he reluctantly sees no alternative but to call for the charges to be dropped.

Charges were preferred against Westerheide and Zelle over 20 years ago but, as seems to be the rule in Nazi war crimes trials, it took unaccountably long for proceedings to get under way.

They were not tried until 1979, when they were found not guilty by a Bielefeld court. As prosecution counsel Herr Weissing had called for life imprisonment for them both.

He felt sure he had a clear case that the accused were responsible for the murder of thousands of Jews in Vojvodina in 1942.

Westerheide, he was convinced, had shot two Jews personally, while Frau Hanne, as his secretary was known at the time, had killed a child of two singlehandedly.

She had tied its feet together and smashed its little body head-first against a wall.

The Bielefeld court heard nearly 100 witnesses to gain a clearer idea of what life had been like in Vladimir Volynsk under Nazi occupation.

Westerheide as regional commissio-

ner and head of the civil administration was "both God and the Tsar," as a Russian witness put it.

Wherever he appeared, on horseback, he spread a feeling of horror. One survivor is on record as having told Israeli officials that Westerheide personally distinguished between two categories of Jews, the useless and the specialists.

He made the selection himself and ensured that the ghetto of the useless Jews was destroyed first. Frau Hanne lent a hand, always brandishing a whip when visiting the ghetto.

Observers felt the Bielefeld verdict was disgraceful. Herr Weissing must have done too; he appealed to Karlsruhe for a retrial.

Seldom has the Supreme Court so frankly accused a lower court of negligence. It ruled that the Bielefeld court had not even clarified whether the Jews mentioned by the prosecution had in fact been killed.

Some of the court's findings were felt to be so unrealistic and improbable as not to be worth considering.

The Bielefeld bench had held, for instance, that although Westerheide had shouted and gesticulated wildly while the ghetto-dwellers were being rounded up for extermination he might have done so for reasons that had no bearing on the offence of which he was accused.

He might, the court found, merely have been trying to make himself out to be important.

Herr Weissing is gratified that Karlsruhe agreed that a retrial was essential. It was held in Dortmund and lasted eight months.

When the case ended, just before Christmas, the accused had not spent a single day on remand and Weissing himself had called for the charges to be dropped.

Important witnesses had died. Others were no longer prepared to appear in the box. Others were sent by the court, and the prosecution, to have contradicted themselves.

**Grave contradictions**

Weissing felt crucial evidence no longer rang true even though the witnesses were keen to tell the truth. Two witnesses, he was convinced, were not reliable.

Grave contradictions came to light in connection with the murdered child. It was certainly murdered. Its death was seen by three witnesses, but seems likely to go unnoticed.

Other public prosecutors don't envy Weissing his job. Some suspect he is "under orders" to lodge an appeal against the Dortmund findings.

The case is said to have prompted interest in high quarters, at the Justice Ministry and the Foreign Office.

Herr Weissing says the decision to appeal was his. He has yet to make a written submission but says that the court finding the accused not guilty on his recommendation could only be "most superficially" regarded as a success.

He seems to hope there may turn out to be procedural errors.

A Foreign Office connection seems more than likely now that Israel's Foreign Minister, Moshe Nessim, has told Knesset MP Shevach Weiss the state of Israel is in a position to supply further documents and witnesses.

The claim that the evidence was insufficient for a conviction seems to rest on shaky foundations.

Gerd Kröncke  
(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 10 January 1983)

**Call for Volksgerichtshof sentences to be voided**

An SPD bid to have sentences passed by the Nazi Volksgerichtshof or People's Court, declared null and void has been rejected by Bonn Justice Minister Hans Engelhard.

Herr Engelhard, a Free Democrat, argues that such drastic step is unnecessary, although the Berlin court undeniably passed disgraceful sentences.

In 1943 a woman was sentenced to death for telling a joke. She worked as a draftsman and had told the joke to a solitary workmate.

Hitler and Goering, the joke ran, were on the top of the Berlin Radio Tower. When the Führer said he would like to give the people of Berlin pleasure Goering said: "Why not jump?"

This feeble joke, along with having told several Czech workers to split up and not form a group in public, took her to the guillotine.

It was only one of many pointless death sentences passed by a court that is back in the news now the Social Democrats have called for its sentences to be declared null and void.

Forget about the law, Goebbels told the Volksgerichtshof in 1942. What matters is the decision that the man must go.

That was exactly what the court was set up to do. Its role was to destroy opponents of the Nazi regime, and specially selected judges were appointed to ensure this was done.

Roland Freisler, the court's second chief justice, said its sentences were a constant process of national self-cleansing.

He was particularly keen on cleanliness. During his tenure, from 1942 to 1944, the number of death sentences increased drastically.

Judge Thierack, his predecessor, had passed between 32 and 102 death sentences a year. Freisler's count was between 1,192 and 2,097.

In 1944 death sentences were handed out in nearly one case in two.

The court was set up in 1934 because the Nazis were tired at the Reich Supreme Court, finding four alleged Reichstag arsonists not guilty for lack of proof.

One might have expected the SPD motion to have been welcomed in Bonn, but Justice Minister Engelhard ruled out the idea of declaring all Volksgerichtshof sentences null and void.

He said that in 1946 or 1947 they had either been declared null and void or repealed on application.

If the Bundestag were to declare sentences null and void now it would convey the impression that the Federal Republic of Germany had done nothing to "most superficially" regard them as a success.

He seems to hope there may turn out to be procedural errors.

The Justice Ministry claims not a single Volksgerichtshof sentence is still valid.

But this is not the point. The issue at stake involves one of the darkest aspects of post-war legal history in Germany.

If all sentences by the court were declared null and void the Volksgerichtshof would no longer qualify as a bona

fide court and its judges would be criminal proceedings.

Fifty-two of the 574 judges known still to be alive, aged between 82 and 83, and they are still entitled to bench's privilege.

They and the public press are virtually safe from prosecution as a result of a highly controversial ruling by the Karlsruhe Court in 1968.

It was given in connection with HANS-JÜRGEN REHSE, a Volksgerichtshof judge who passed 231 death sentences.

Works council chairman Holger Mahler, who was expelled by the trade union, IG Metall, just over a year ago

of running against official candidates

in protest in the 1981 works council elections, says morale is low.

In the fitters' workshops, the repair shops and the boilermakers' workshops men are just not sure where they stand.

Many have been on short shifts for some time, and that isn't all that has been going on.

After this problematic ruling

Federal Supreme Court the Federal Prosecutors lost heart and decided to prefer charges against former Volksgerichtshof judges.

How could a judge be shown to have felt his judgment was righteous?

Besides, only murder cases

counted. The statute of limitations since 1960.

Herr Ahlers took over at the HDW shipyard from Norbert Henke, who had

joy in Hamburg and has now,

enough, been entrusted with streamlining operations at the Vulkan shipyard in Bremen.

West German courts have judgment in 6,115 cases of Nazi war crimes, but not a single member of the Volksgerichtshof has been convicted.

Most former court officials have normal lives and carried on in their profession, some as leading lawyers.

There are rumours that 2,000 men

are to submit to the supervisory board a new concept for the time?

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The Hamburg works council does not know the details of Herr Ahlers' plans

but is worried that HDW's Hamburg

will be hardest hit.

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Togel they might hope that the world economy would recover in the early 1980s, and with it shipping and shipbuilding, have been dashed. The opposite is the case.

In tankers, for instance, there are over 100 million tons surplus to demand. About 80 million tons have been put out to graze, many being scrapped.

The situation is little better among bulk freighters, where about a third of tonnage is superfluous. Here too ships

are being put out to graze in the hope of better days to come.

International shipbuilding conditions are unchanged, with low-wage or heavily-subsidised yards continuing to build ships more cheaply.

This is unlikely to be enough to keep the yard in business, quite apart from the political difficulties that can arise from specialising in military orders.

The situation is so alarming that poli-

**SHIPBUILDING****Workers are worried in an ailing industry**

Hamburg used to have a payroll of 11,000; only 4,670 remain.

Kiel used to employ 9,885, of which 7,257 still exist. New ships are now built virtually only in Kiel, with increasing emphasis on warships, as is the case in all major shipyards.

The closure of Finkenwerder was followed by that of the Reiherstieg yard. Only the Ross yard is still going in Hamburg.

It is building a single new ship that is due for completion in June. An offshore module is also being built, ordered by a Danish company.

But that is it. Otherwise orders consist of repairs, and not even anything spectacular by way of a refit. The workers are worried.

They are worried at all major shipyards, at Blohm & Voss in Hamburg and at Vulkan in Bremen, where shareholders have been asked to write off a percentage of their capital holding to keep the company going.

Prospects look just as gloomy at AG Weser in Bremen and Thyssen in Emden. At several yards there have been protest strikes against rationalisation plans.

North German shipyard workers were strongly represented at the big trade union demonstrations against Bonn economy measures.

Well they might. Hope that the world economy would recover in the early 1980s, and with it shipping and shipbuilding, have been dashed. The opposite is the case.

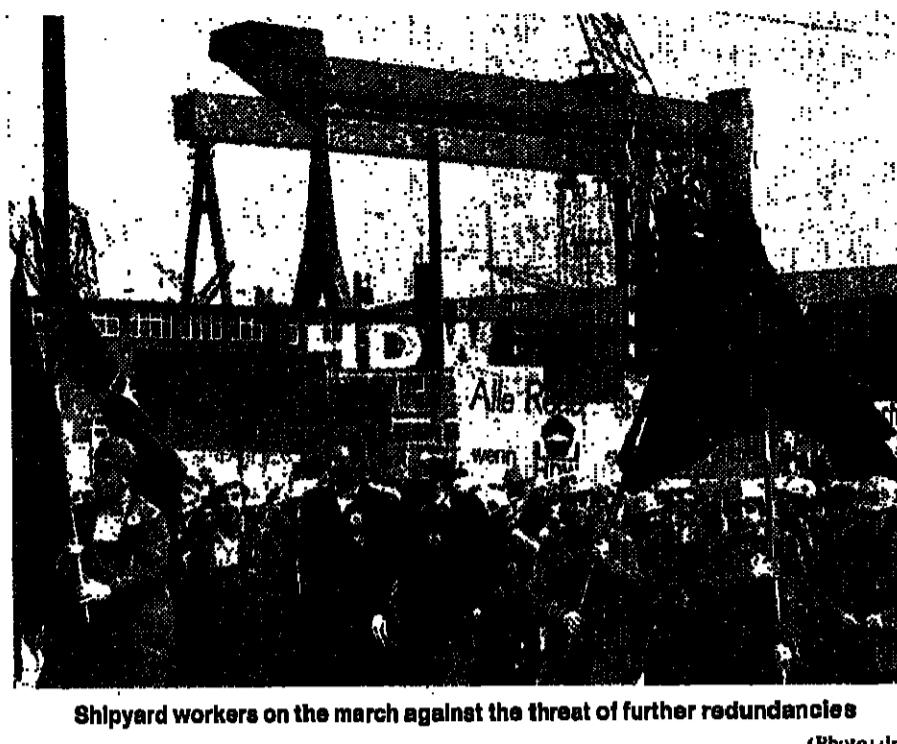
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Shipyard workers on the march against the threat of further redundancies

(Photo: dpa)

German shipowners are ordering new ships from Japan or South Korea.

Smaller and medium-sized German yards have done better, and some have fared well. They include Nobiskrug in Rendsburg, Sietas in Hamburg and Harmsdorf in Flensburg.

In Flensburg the largest workshop in Germany and the most up-to-date in Europe is under construction.

These smaller yards have as a rule specialised and developed technology with which other countries are unable to compete to any great extent.

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**W**here is Antigone?" asks Ismene. "She couldn't come," she is told. "She has to swot for a maths exam."

Without Antigone Ismene cannot rehearse their scene, so she retires to a corner of the gym and settles down to a chapter of her physics textbook.

Instead of Scene 9 pupils at a Limburg *Gymnasium*, or high school, rehearse Scene 10 of Sophocles' *Antigone*.

Creon, self-assuredly for an 18-year-old, says his piece:

"Compliance, indulgence, leads to anarchy, the worst of all evils. States are dissolved, families break up, ranks of warriors are broken. That is why we must support the man who establishes and maintains order."

Haimon, speaking an unmistakable Hesse dialect, replies:

"That would be the solution if someone were naturally omniscient and always just. But there is no such person. It takes the balanced judgment of many well-meaning people to arrive at a sound viewpoint."

Heinz Böhlein, the school's German teacher, first corrects the broader slips of local dialect then tells everyone to scale down the pathos.

In all other respects he leaves it to the pupils themselves to interpret the parts they play. It is up to them to develop them as rehearsals progress.

The only direct influence he exerts is in discussing with the entire cast the ideas behind the plot: the dangers faced by the state and the relationship between the state and the law.

They suddenly realise how very topical the issues still are.

Very occasionally Dr Böhlein himself acts a short passage. He is no longer a young man, and he is badly disabled, but on stage he bears witness to unsuspected agility.

And despite letting his cast work it out for themselves he is a strict and exacting director.

"The School Theatre," he says, "cannot make do with the more-or-less or the well-meaning. It must develop a high degree of perfection before it faces the public."

A group that wants to perform a complete dramatic work on the stage cannot be content with boundless enthusiasm; it must be prepared to put in hard work, effort and ability."

Amateur dramas are part of life at many schools. Several hundred take part in the annual schools theatre festival in West Berlin.

#### Continued from page 11

and Reich, the liberation of spiritual and secular life from church tutelage and the dawning of the Modern Age.

The celebrations commemorating the anniversary of Luther's birth are ecumenically meaningful even in our age; yet it would be out of keeping with this age to put him on a pedestal.

The celebrations of the Lutheran churches in Germany will concentrate on the ecumenical idea.

Even Catholic theologians no longer regard Luther's teachings as an element that divides the churches. This approach was spearheaded by the Catholic ecclesiastical historian Joseph Lortz (1887-1975).

The most important thing will be to promote the ecumenical drive and for the churches to use those of Luther's ideas that remain relevant today in the service of society.

*Almut Krüger*  
(Nordwest Zeitung, 31 December 1982)

## EDUCATION

### Life learnt on stage and not just in books

Most productions are by high schools, but there are also entries from other secondary schools and there must be many more.

Schools theatre is currently gaining in popularity, having been neglected for several years until the loss grew glaringly apparent.

Regardless of the trend there have always been schools where amateur theatricals formed part of the curriculum. The Rudolf Steiner schools are but one example.

The Limburg group is an old stager, having been run at the school in its present form for just over 30 years.

There have usually been two productions a year, plus plays read and recitals to music. Members of the cast continually change; there have been over 600 over the years.

This number does not include entire classes that take part in a number of productions, either as extras or as choir.

But this constant change need not mean that a company has to dispense with continuity in its work.

Many a pupil has embarked on a theatrical career as a 12- or 13-year-old ticket seller, then played walk-on or bit parts, finally to star in a leading role.

Leaving school has not invariably meant curtains. Many an old boy or girl keeps in touch and still takes part in activities, either regularly or occasionally.

This continuity is unthinkable without the support of a hard-working producer in charge of activities over the years.

Productions have also included work written by the pupils themselves.

Titles are chosen in view of a wide range of criteria. At times events in the news suggest a specific play, such as Camus' *A State of Siege*, after the 1956 Hungarian uprising.

The choice is often made by the cast who are available. Shakespeare's *Comedy of Errors* was an obvious choice when there were two sets of twins at the school, especially as both were keen to take part.

There can be trouble with the stage, with costumes and backdrops and with general organisation.

Such problems have not deterred Heinz Böhlein in Limburg. He read literature and drama at university and

### School as seen by students

**B**rigitte Hassio, a Heidelberg teacher, has compiled a book about school as pupils see it. Entitled *Schüler, Zue Schule, Über die Schule*, it is published by Beltz Verlag, Weinheim and Basle, at DM6.80.

Writer Arnfried Astel put the position aptly when he wrote the following epigraph:

"Justified question asked of his teacher by a pupil willing to learn: 'How can I learn what you know without becoming the way you are?'

There is very little that has not been said and written about school. Problems such as the shortage of teachers, the comprehensive school, migrant workers, children, dyslexia and so on, are constantly discussed.

Scientists probe them. Politicians discuss them. The media examine them from all angles.

But all too often not enough attention is paid to the people directly concerned, the pupils themselves.

*Almut Krüger*  
(Nordwest Zeitung, 31 December 1982)

Her choice of comments, by pupils, teachers and writers, was made without educational intent; but she clearly shows there is unrest at the grass roots.

Little, or no, attention is paid to pupils' personal interests and wishes in

## HEALTH

### Artificial hand restores 'all but sense of touch'

As a matter of principle the play is guided by what young people are capable of doing. Says Dr Berlitz:

"The School Theatre cannot play based on characters and that result from the character leading role."

As a rule young people can overcome stereotypes, or at least parts in more or less straightforward.

On stage the laws of the theatre are strictly enforced. Speech and movement and coordination need full supervision.

Yet the Limburg group has no time to compete with professional theatres and even in its French twin town of Sainte-Foy-les-Lyon. It is an established part of the cultural scene.

Its productions are seen not only by pupils and their parents but also by many local theatre-lovers.

Audiences regularly include state politicians, the burgomaster, the *Landrat* (local government official) and the bishop.

Some productions have been seen by as many as 2,000 people.

The summer production is usually a comedy, preferably a play suitable for open-air performance against the background of the town's picturesque *Altstadt* or in the castle courtyard near the cathedral.

In spring a more serious play, often laden with contemporary criticism, is performed either at the school or in municipal halls.

The plays that have been put on are too numerous to mention, but playwrights have included Schiller, Kleist, Claudel, Camus, Wilder, Goethe, Brecht, Frisch, Goldoni, Eichendorff, Queneau, Mayakovsky, Tardieu, Marlowe, Ionesco and, at regular intervals,

like its 400-year-old counterpart in Ingelheim, the new artificial hand has spontaneously and naturally. Once this has been learned, there is no need for any further training.

One of the two motors is used to move the thumb while the other operates the remaining four fingers.

The energy for the electronic system

is provided by a set of batteries carried in a belt around the upper arm. Assuming a consumption of 0.45 milliwatts, a set of batteries is good for about five days.

The hand uses the strongest electrical signals to be obtained from the stump of the arm to pick up

signals transmitted from the brain.

They can help the individual to

freedom from himself. They can stimulate his faculty of creative imagination. They can help him to develop his

knowledge.

The new adaptive hand, on the other

part of lessons at all levels of school, is a special subject with artists, meaning that the hand had to be used to put it in educational part to play.

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